

*Phidodonta chirinda*, sp. n.

Body elongate, black, subnitid.

*Head* rugose, with a median sulcation and with a row of silvery hairs round each eye. The first joint of the antennæ is stout, bearing a dorsal spine, the third joint longer than the second, which is rounded; the fourth, fifth, and sixth rounded and almost equal, these joints bear a few bristly hairs; the five apical joints covered with brown pubescence; the apical joint pointed. *Prothorax* almost as long as broad, with the sides rounded; on each side three small blunt horizontal spines, the first two having a common base, the third being distant from the other two; on the front margin almost near the anterior angles there are two pairs of spines also pointing horizontally outwards. The disc is rugose and scattered over with adpressed silvery hairs; the transverse shallow depression behind the middle is more pronounced than the anterior one; on the alternate elevations in the middle there are small clear granulate areas with a central longitudinal impression. *Scutellum* broad, granulate, with a depression in the middle, the apex rounded. *Elytra* broader at the base than the prothorax, without hairs, and tuberculate; on each elytron there are eight ill-defined rows of large punctures, which are rounded or more or less hexagonal, some of them coalescing; the margins are toothed, with three or four spines at the apex.

Length 4 mm.

Mashonaland: Mt. Chirinda (type-locality), Nov.-Dec. 1901 (*G. A. K. Marshall*); Upper Buzi River, Portuguese East Africa, 25. 9. 1905 (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type in the British Museum.

Described from six examples.

LXVIII.—*The S. African Species of Attalus, Er., and some allied Forms [Coleoptera]*. By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

IN the March number of this Magazine, pp. 217-242, the present writer gave an account of the numerous S. African species of *Ebaeus*, Er., the ♂♂ of which exhibit remarkable characters in the structure of the apices of the elytra, &c. In the present contribution, *Attalus*, Er., and some allied genera are dealt with in the same way, most of these insects

wanting such structures: *Attalus* is of world-wide distribution, but seems to be poorly represented in Cape Colony; *Eucerapheles* may be said to replace *Anthocomus*\*, and *Notomalachius* to represent *Malachius*, in S. Africa. The description of a new *Hedybius* recently captured by Mr. Gedye at Nairobi is also added.

#### ATTALUS.

*Attalus*, Erichson, Entomographien, p. 89 (1840); Abeille de Perrin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. 400 (1891); Champion, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1914, p. 41.

A few S. African forms, mostly of small size, are referred to *Attalus*. They agree in having the anterior portion of head and the apices of the elytra simple in the two sexes, and the second anterior tarsal joint of the ♂ raised or produced at the tip above; one species, *A. bituberculatus*, has two small tubercles between the eyes in the same sex. The antennæ, which are greatly elongated in *A. oneili*, Pic, ♂, are more or less serrate, dentate, or pectinate. *Attalus ridens* and *ornatipennis*, Gorh., have been transferred by me to *Ebæus*; and *A. albofasciatus* and *A. lugens*, Gorh., and *A. marginipennis*, Ab., to the Dasytid-genus *Pagurodactylus*.

#### 1. *Attalus brevithorax*.

♀. *Attalus brevithorax*, Pic, L'Echange, xix. p. 152 (1903).

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Dunbrody.

This insect is described as a large, broad, robust form (length 4 mm.), with a dull blackish head and prothorax (the reddish basal border excepted), shining cupreous, rather uneven elytra, and black antennæ (joints 1-3 in part excepted) and legs. A ♀ from Willowmore (*Dr. Brauns*), lent me by Dr. Péringuey, seems to be a variety of the same species with the red basal margin of the prothorax broader and extending forward along the sides to the anterior angles; the elytra brassy-cupreous, and closely, minutely punctate; the antennæ rather stout, long, with joints 5-10 triangular.

\* Boheman, Gorham, and Pic have included various S. African insects under *Anthocomus*, Er., but they are not really congeneric with the type of that genus, *Malachius sanguinolentus*, F.: *A. disjunctus* and *A. coronatus*, Boh., have been referred by me to *Pagurodactylus*, Gorh., group Dasytinæ; *A. ranaicornis*, Boh., *A. apricus*, Gorh., and *A. martini* and *dunbrodensis*, Pic, to *Ebæus*; and *A. coriaceus*, Gorh., to *Dasytes*.

2. *Attalus subasperatus*, sp. n.

♀. Moderately elongate, much widened posteriorly, somewhat shining, clothed with very fine cinereous pubescence intermixed with long, erect, bristly hairs; aeneous, the antennæ, palpi, and legs black; the elytra densely, finely, the head and prothorax more sparsely, punctate. Head much narrower than the prothorax; antennæ rather slender, subserrate, joints 4-10 about equal in width. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly margined at the base. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, rapidly widened to near the apex, uneven, depressed along the suture anteriorly, separately rounded at the apex.

♂. Narrower, the head nearly as wide as the prothorax, the antennæ longer and stouter, tapering towards the tip, joints 5-10 triangular; elytra much less widened behind, dehiscent at the sutural angle; anterior tarsal joint 2 raised at the tip above the base of 3.

Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Ceres, Cape Province, alt. 1500 ft. (R. E. Turner: xii. 1920, i. 1921).

One pair. Distinguishable from its S. African allies by the brassy upper surface, the black legs and antennæ, and the intermixed bristly vestiture. The elytra in the ♀ have scattered smooth asperities, which are almost obsolete in ♂.

3. *Attalus bituberculatus*, sp. n.

♂. Moderately elongate, somewhat shining, pubescent; black, the basal joints of the antennæ in part, the base and sides of the prothorax to a greater or less extent, and the anterior and intermediate tibiæ, testaceous, the elytra olive-green; the elytra alutaceous and extremely finely punctate, the rest of the upper surface smoother. Head nearly or quite as broad as the prothorax, flattened and bi-impressed anteriorly, and with a small prominent tubercle on each side between the eyes; antennæ long, stout, sharply serrate from joint 5 onward, 4 also stout, triangular. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed behind. Elytra subparallel at the base, a little widened posteriorly. Anterior tarsal joints 1 and 2 stouter than those following, 2 at the tip slightly raised above 3.

Length  $2\frac{3}{5}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Prieska [x. 1887], Henkries, Bushmanland [x. 1911] (*Mus. Cape Town*).

Two males, both worn. The anteriorly-flattened, interocularly bituberculate head and the long, stout, sharply serrate antennæ are conspicuous characters in the ♂ of this species.

#### 4. *Attalus serratus*.

*Attalus serratus*, Ab. de Perrin, Rev. d'Ent. xix. pp. 164, 175 (♂ ♀) (1900).

♂. Antennæ elongate, joints 5-10 widened, sharply triangular; anterior tarsal joint 2 extending over 3 above.

♀. Antennæ more slender, short, feebly serrate; elytra more widened posteriorly.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Cape Town.

A small, short, rather convex, shining, bluish-black form, with a red prothorax, and black antennæ (the basal joints in part excepted) and legs; the prothorax convex, much rounded at the sides; the elytra sparsely feebly punctate, strongly transversely depressed below the base, clothed with long semierect hairs intermixed with the scattered decumbent pubescence. The type and three other specimens from the Cape have been lent me by Dr. Péringuey.

#### 5. *Attalus rufotibialis*, sp. n.

♂. Moderately elongate, widened posteriorly, convex, very shining, clothed with fine scattered pubescence intermixed with long semierect hairs; black, the prothorax, tibiæ, and basal joints of the tarsi rufo-testaceous, the antennal joints 2-4 in part testaceous, the elytra nigrocæruleous. Head short, subtriangular, much narrower than the prothorax, flattened anteriorly, finely punctured; antennæ moderately long, serrate, joints 4-10 triangular and about as long as broad. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, sparsely, extremely finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, rather short, deeply transversely depressed below the base (the apical portion thus appearing convex), conjointly rounded at the tip; very sparsely, finely, rugulose punctate. Anterior tarsal joint 2 extending over 3 above, black at the apex.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Mossel Bay, Cape Province (*R. E. Turner*: iv. 1921).

One male. Separable from the closely allied *A. serripes*, Ab., by the clear rufo-testaceous tibiæ (sharply contrasting with the black femora), and the very much shorter, serrate

antennæ in the ♂, those organs a little stouter and not longer than in the ♀ of that species. The stouter antennæ, black femora, and very sparsely punctured elytra distinguish *A. rufotibialis* from *A. dilaticollis*.

#### 6. *Attalus dilaticollis*, sp. n.

♀. Rather short, much widened posteriorly, shining, clothed with fine cinereous pubescence intermixed with long bristly hairs; black, the basal six joints of the antennæ in great part, the prothorax, and legs rufo-testaceous, the elytra with a bluish lustre; the elytra closely, finely, the head and prothorax very sparsely and obsoletely, punctate. Head rather small, bi-impressed in front; antennæ slender, serrate from joint 4 onward. Prothorax strongly transverse, arcuately dilated at the sides, narrowed posteriorly. Elytra at the base scarcely as wide as the prothorax, comparatively short, rapidly widening to near the apex, deeply excavate on the disc below the base.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Ceres, Cape Province (*R. E. Turner*: xi. 1920).

One specimen. Not unlike the European *A. dalmatinus*, Er., but smaller and less elongate; the antennal joints 4-10 triangular, the prothorax relatively more dilated at the sides, the elytra shorter, excavate below the base, and much more finely punctured, the legs rufo-testaceous.

#### 7. *Attalus testaceipes*, sp. n.

♂. Moderately elongate, shining, clothed with fine cinereous pubescence intermixed with erect, dark, bristly hairs; black, the antennal joints 1-4 in part, the prothorax (an infuscate median vitta, extending from apex to near the base, excepted), and legs testaceous, the elytra nigro-cæruleous; the head and prothorax obsoletely, the elytra densely, finely punctate. Head narrower than the prothorax, the eyes somewhat prominent; antennæ moderately long, rather slender, serrate from joint 5 onward. Prothorax transverse, convex, narrowly margined, rounded at the sides. Elytra at the base about as wide as the prothorax, widening to near the apex, depressed along the suture below the base. Legs slender; anterior tarsal joint 2 raised at the apex above the base of 3.

Length 2 mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Grahamstown (*ex coll. Fry*).

One male. A very small setose form, with a testaceous fusco-vittate prothorax, bluish elytra, and testaceous legs. The general coloration is like that of *A. africanus*, Pic (? = ♀ of *Ebaeus ramicornis*, Boh.), except that the legs are testaceous.

8. *Attalus frerensis*, sp. n.

♀. Moderately elongate, rather broad, much widened posteriorly, shining, somewhat thickly clothed with semi-erect hairs; black, the antennal joints 2 and 3 partly testaceous, the prothorax rufo-testaceous, the elytra ceruleous; the elytra densely, finely, the head and prothorax sparsely, obsoletely punctate. Head rather small; antennæ moderately long, serrate from joint 4 onward. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, grooved within the basal margin. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, depressed on the disc below the base.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

*Hab.* NATAL, Frere (*Dr. Marshall*: ix. 1891, x. 1892).

Five ♀ ♀ seen. Separable from *A. serratus*, Ab., ♀, by the blue, closely punctured elytra and the more elongate shape. The triangular antennal joints 4–10, and the shorter and broader form, distinguish *A. frerensis* from *A. lusitanicus*, Er., and its European allies.

9. *Attalus cæruleonitens*, sp. n.

♀. Moderately elongate, widened posteriorly, shining, clothed with rather long, decumbent pubescence; head and prothorax brassy-black, the elytra cæruleous, the rest of the body, antennæ, and legs black; the elytra densely, finely, the head and prothorax sparsely, obsoletely punctate. Head much narrower than the prothorax, bi-impressed in front; antennæ rather long and slender, serrate, joints 4–10 longer than broad. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides. Elytra at the base much broader than the prothorax, rapidly widened to near the apex, transversely depressed before the middle, and with an indication of two or three raised lines on the disc, the apices broadly conjointly rounded.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Piet Retief, Transvaal (*R. Crawshay*, in *Mus. Brit.*).

Two ♀ ♀ received by the Museum in 1904. The densely punctured elytra brings this species near *A. frerensis*, from which it is distinguished by the brilliant brassy black head and prothorax, and the more slender antennæ.

10. *Attalus subcæruleus*, sp. n.

♀. Moderately elongate, somewhat robust, much widened posteriorly, shining, clothed with semierect hairs; black, the antennal joints 1-4 partly testaceous, the elytra cæruleous; the elytra sparsely, finely, the head and prothorax obsoletely punctate. Head much narrower than the prothorax, longitudinally bi-impressed in front; antennæ long, sharply serrate from joint 4 onward. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, broadly grooved within the basal margin, the latter somewhat raised. Elytra at the base about as wide as the prothorax, rapidly widening thence to near the apex, depressed on the disc below the base, the suture cariniform.

Length  $2\frac{2}{3}$ -3 mm.

*Hab.* NATAL, Malvern (*Mus. Durban*: ix. 1897, x. 1900).

Two ♀♀. Smoother and more shining than *A. frerensis*; the antennæ (♀) longer and more sharply serrate, with joints 2-4 paler; the elytra sparsely punctured, and with the suture raised; the prothorax black. The form of the antennæ is like that of *Ebæus ramicornis*, Boh., ♀. Another ♀, with similar antennæ and a testaceous prothorax, from the Ifafa Mts., Natal (*Mus. Durban*), may be a variety of *E. subcæruleus*.

11. *Attalus sulcicollis*, sp. n.

Extremely like *A. subcæruleus* and similarly coloured; antennæ (♂) long, rather slender, joints 5-10 triangular, longer than broad (much less dilated than in *A. subcæruleus*, ♀), (♀) much shorter and more slender, joints 5-10 about as broad as long; prothorax with a narrower and more sharply defined transverse groove in front of the basal margin; the elytral suture not raised.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Willowmore, Cape Colony (*Dr. Brauns*: l. x. 1900).

One pair, the ♀ retained for the British Museum. A form of *A. subcæruleus* requiring a distinctive name.

12. *Attalus oneili*.

*Attalus oneili*, Pic, L'Echange, xix. p. 152 (♂♀) (1903).

♂. Antennæ very elongate, joints 5-8 triangular, 9 and 10 narrower, 7-10 longer than those preceding; anterior tarsal joint 2 extending over the base of 3.

♀. Antennæ more slender, short, feebly serrate.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Dunbrody.

There is a specimen (♂) of this species in the Marshall collection and three others (♂ ♀) in the Cape Town Museum. It differs from *A. serratus*, Ab., in having a black prothorax (the testaceous outer margins excepted), metallic-blue, feebly impressed, and more distinctly punctured elytra, and testaceous legs (the infusate femora excepted); the ♂, moreover, has still longer antennæ.

### 13. *Attalus atrosignatus*, sp. n.

♂. Rather short, shining, clothed with scattered semierect bristly hairs; black, the antennal joints 2-4, the sides of the prothorax broadly, the elytra (a common broad basal fascia and a large transverse spot on the disc of each beyond the middle excepted), the tibiæ, and the tarsi in part, testaceous; the head and prothorax very finely, the elytra sparsely, conspicuously punctate. Head rather long, rhomboidal, much narrowed behind the eyes; antennæ moderately long, strongly pectinate from joint 5 onward. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, feebly margined. Elytra comparatively short, not covering the apex of the abdomen, broader than the prothorax, widened posteriorly, separately rounded at the apex, depressed along the suture below the base. Anterior tarsal joint 2 raised at the apex over the base of 3.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Witzenberg Valley, S.W. Cape Province, alt. 3000 ft. (*R. E. Turner*: 19. i. 1921).

One male. A small, shining, nigro-maculate form, with the elytra comparatively short, the head much narrowed behind the eyes, the antennæ pectinate in ♂.

### 14. *Attalus ceresensis*, sp. n.

♂. Moderately elongate, feebly shining, brassy-black, clothed with fine pubescence intermixed with long, erect hairs; the head and prothorax closely, minutely, the elytra densely, rugulose punctate, the latter with scattered asperities. Head rather long, bi-impressed in front, the eyes rather prominent; antennæ elongate, rather stout, serrate, joints 4-10 elongate-triangular, 8-11 gradually becoming narrower. Prothorax wider than the head, as long as broad, narrowly margined, feebly rounded at the sides, longitudinally compressed on each side of the disc. Elytra broader than the prothorax, slightly widened posteriorly, rounded at the tip.



Legs very long; anterior tarsal joint 2 extending over the base of 3.

♀. Antennæ much shorter and more slender, subserrate, joints 4-11 of equal width; elytra much widened posteriorly.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Ceres, Cape Province (*R. E. Turner*: xi., xii. 1920).

Two ♂♂ and one ♀, the latter with subtuberculate greenish elytra. The long, laterally-compressed prothorax and sparsely asperate elytra give this insect an appearance very different from that of a normal *Attalus*, with which it agrees in the structure of the ♂ anterior tarsi, &c. The general facies is that of a Dasytid. The similarly coloured *A. subasperatus*, from the same locality, has a strongly transverse convex prothorax, much shorter antennæ in ♂, &c.

#### PELOCHROUS.

*Pelochrous*, Rey, Vésicifères, p. 188 (1867); Abeille de Perrin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. 341 (1891).

This Palearctic and N. African genus has hitherto included four very small, testaceous, Anthobiiform Malachiids, with simple, 5-jointed anterior tarsi in the males, the three terminal dorsal segments of the abdomen exposed, and the head and elytra unimpressed in both sexes. A minute black form from the Cape can be provisionally referred to *Pelochrous*.

##### 1. *Pelochrous perpusillus*, sp. n.

♂. Moderately elongate, widened posteriorly, finely pubescent, shining; black or piceous, the antennal joints 2-4, the apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi in part, testaceous; the head and prothorax alutaceous, sparsely extremely minutely punctate, the elytra rugulose punctured. Head transverse, nearly as wide as the prothorax; antennæ rather slender, short, joints 4-10 about as broad as long, subtriangular. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides. Elytra moderately long, incompletely covering the abdomen. Anterior tarsi with joints 1-4 short, subequal in length. Tarsal claws small, angulate at the base beneath.

♀. Antennæ a little shorter; last two dorsal abdominal segments exposed.

Length  $1-1\frac{1}{10}$  mm.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Ceres, Cape Province (*R. E. Turner*: xi. 1920, i. 1921), Stellenbosch, Cape Town (*Mus. Cape Town*).

Six examples. Separable from *Attalus* by the simple 5-jointed anterior tarsi of the ♂, a character bringing *P. perpusillus* near *Anthocomus*.

EUCERAPHELES, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted at a little before the eyes beneath the outer angles of the epistoma, 11-jointed, serrate; head short in ♀, transversely subquadrate and deeply excavate posteriorly in ♂, the epistoma very short, truncate anteriorly, confused with the front; terminal joint of maxillary palpi slender, conical; clypeus and labrum short; prothorax transverse and strongly rounded at the sides in ♀, broadly bilobato-cucullate anteriorly in ♂; elytra much wider than the prothorax, simple in the two sexes; anterior tarsi 5-jointed, 1 and 2 thickened, and 2 extending over the base of 3 and with a rudimentary comb at the tip, in ♂; tarsal claws with a membranous lobe at the base; body robust, elongate.

Type, *E. occultus*.

The single S. African species included in this genus has the general facies of *Cerapheles lateplagiatus*, Fairm., and *terminatus*, Mén.; but it is more nearly allied to *Hedybius*, differing from the latter in the peculiar development of the head and prothorax in the ♂, the broad, hood-like extension of the anterior portion of the latter almost covering the deep transverse basal cavity of the head. *Eucerapheles* is another genus of Malachiids that must be based mainly on ♂-characters. *Pseudocerapheles*, Pic (1914), from the Himalaya, seem to be on a somewhat similar footing.

1. *Eucerapheles occultus*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, widened posteriorly, shining, cinereo-pubescent; æneous or greenish, the mouth-parts, antennæ (the three or four black apical joints excepted), prothorax (a very broad transverse space extending across the middle of the disc, sometimes broken up into an oblong scutiform patch and a small spot on each side of it, excepted), and anterior and intermediate legs, testaceous; the head and prothorax closely, excessively finely, the elytra roughly, punctured. Head (when seen extended) considerably developed and very gradually narrowed behind the eyes, the cavity on the vertex very broad, deep, and pubescent, bearing a long, erect, spiniform, matted tuft of hairs in the

centre, the basal margin of the cavity ciliate; eyes not prominent; antennæ moderately long, rather stout, joints 7-10 transverse. Prothorax wider than the head, convex, narrowly margined, as long as broad; rapidly, obliquely narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, the anterior portion broadly produced, subtruncate in front, and depressed down the middle, thus appearing sub-bilobed. Elytra moderately elongate. Anterior tarsal joint 2 with the comb at the tip black.

♀. Head less developed behind the eyes, simple, rather convex; antennæ very short, more slender; prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed posteriorly; elytra more widened behind.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* S. AFRICA, Prieska (♂ ♀: types), Cape Town (*Dr. Purcell*).

Five ♂♂ and one ♀ of this species have been sent me for determination by Dr. Péringuey, all from the Cape Town Museum.

#### NOTOMALACHIUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted beneath the outer angles of the epistoma at some distance before the eyes, 11-jointed, simply serrate in the two sexes, joint 2 very short; head rather short, simple in ♂, the epistoma broadly truncate anteriorly and confused with the front; labrum short; terminal joint of maxillary palpi oblongo-conic, truncate at tip; prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, the latter long, subparallel, incompletely covering the abdomen, simple; anterior tarsi 5-jointed, simple in ♂; tarsal claws with membranous lobe; anterior tibiæ more or less bowed inwards and distinctly widened at tip, more distinctly so in ♂; body villose.

Type, *Hapalochrus dollmani*, Champ.

The type of the genus, in the absence of the ♂, was provisionally included by me under *Hapalochrus* in 1920\*. Males of the same species have since been found in the collections under examination. The distinctly separated short second antennal joint, which is reduced to a connecting node at the apex of the first in *Hapalochrus*, s. str., and the different ♂-characters, distinguish *H. dollmani* from the last-named genus; and the broadly truncate epistoma, at

\* *H. dasytiformis*, Champ. (*l. c.* p. 188) = *Calosotis* (?) *barkeri*, Pic (*L'Echange*, xx. p. 66, 1904). This species has 10-jointed antennæ, and of course does not belong to the *Dasytid*-genus *Calosotis*, Redt., but the name *barkeri* must be used for it. *C. setulosa*, Redt., from the Cape, the type of which is before me, is very like a *Dasytiscus*.

the sides of which the antennæ are inserted, separates it from *Malachius*. In Abeille de Perrin's table of the "Malachiaires" the present genus works out near *Anthocomus*, from which it differs in the broadly truncate epistoma, the peculiar form of the anterior tibiæ, the villose body, simple elytra in ♂, &c. *Malachius cærulescens*, Boh., from Boschjesmanns Rand, is probably a ♀ of *Hapalochrus mashunus*, Gorh., and *M. caffèr*, Boh., another *Hapalochrus*, near *H. nitens*, Gorh.

### 1. *Notomalachius dollmani*.

*Hapalochrus dollmani*, Champ. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) vi. p. 313 (♀) (Oct. 1920).

♂. Antennæ elongate, rather stout, joints 3 and 4 longer than broad, subequal, 5-10 elongate-triangular, 11 narrow, a little longer than 10; anterior tibiæ widened and incurved at the apex.

♀. Antennæ shorter and more slender, joints 3-10 subequal in length; anterior tibiæ a little less widened at apex.

Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -6 mm. (♂ ♀.)

*Var.* Tibiæ infusate.

*Hab.* S. AFRICA (*Mus. Cape Town*: ♂, var.), Bulawayo (*Mus. Cape Town*; ♂), Marico, Transvaal (*Dr. Brauns*, 20. i. 1921: ♀), Frere and Estcourt, Natal (*Dr. Marshall*: x. 1902, x. 1906: ♂ ♀, var.), Umtali, Mashonaland (*A. Bodony, in Mus. Brit.*, i. 1906: ♂), N.W. Rhodesia (*Dollman*: ♀, type).

Twelve specimens seen in all, including ♂ ♂ of each form.

Since the publication of the revision of the African species of *Hedybius* and its allies (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov. 1921), an interesting new form taken at Nairobi has been sent me by Mr. Gedye\*.

### *Hedybius ruficornis*, sp. n.

♂. Elongate, widened posteriorly, shining, clothed with pallid pubescence, which on the elytra is intermixed with bristly, longer, erect hairs, the prothorax with very long and soft hairs; metallic green, the head (except a curved black fascia at the base, which extends forward on each side to the

\* The Abyssinian *Troglops luteus* and *signatus*, Roth (1851), not mentioned in my paper on *Hedybius*, almost certainly belong to the last-named genus: *T. luteus* doubtless = *H. lividus*, Gorh. (1883), No. 6, and *T. signatus* is probably a variety of *H. limbipennis*, Pic (1914).

eyes), prothorax, and abdomen (the black terminal segment excepted) testaceous or rufo-testaceous; the palpi and legs black or metallic. Head narrower than the prothorax, finely punctured anteriorly, with a longitudinal ridge on each side near the eyes and a transverse raised lamella in the middle between them, these elevated spaces separated by grooves extending forward from a deep transverse excavation near the base; antennæ stout, rather long, serrate. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides; transversely depressed in the centre anteriorly, and with an angular prominence in the centre in front; very sparsely punctulate, grooved within the basal margin. Elytra rather long, wider than the prothorax, rounded at the apex, incompletely covering the abdomen, several segments of which are exposed; densely, rather strongly punctate. Anterior tarsal joints 1 and 2 slightly thickened, 2 distinctly raised above 3 at the tip. The exposed terminal dorsal segment of abdomen small, concave, shining, feebly emarginate at tip.

Length (to apex of elytra)  $4\frac{3}{5}$ –5 mm.

*Hab.* E. AFRICA, Ngong Forest, Nairobi (*A. F. J. Gedye*: 18. x. 1920).

Two males, beaten from shrubs. This insect has the antennæ, prothorax, and the greater part of the head and abdomen rufo-testaceous, the elytra metallic green, and the palpi black. It is very different from any other species of the genus known to me, and perhaps comes nearest to *H. rufiventris* (No. 36), the ♀ only of which has been found.

*Alphabetical numbered list of species enumerated in the present paper; those marked with an asterisk are described as new, and all belong to Attalus, Er., except where otherwise stated.*

\*atrosignatus, 13.  
 \*bituberculatus, 3.  
   brevithorax, 7.  
 \*cæruleonitens, 3.  
 \*ceresensis, 14.  
 \*dilatocollis, 6.  
   dollmani (*Notomalachius*), 1.  
 \*frerensis, 8.  
 \*occultus (*Euceraphes*), 1.  
   oneili, 12.  
 \*perpusillus (*Pelochrus*), 1.  
 \*ruficornis (*Hedybius*).  
 \*rufotibialis, 5.  
   serratus, 4.

\*subasperatus, 2.  
 \*subcæruleus, 10.  
 \*sulcicollis, 11.  
 \*testaceipes, 7.

SPECIES OF *HEDYBIUS* AND  
*HAPALOCRUS* INCIDENTALLY  
 MENTIONED.

barkeri (*Hapalochrus*), p. 580.  
 dasytiformis ( " ), p. 580.  
 limbatipennis (*Hedybius*), p. 581.  
 lividus ( " ), p. 581.  
 luteus ( " ), p. 581.  
 signatus ( " ), p. 581.